Reduction of Hydrogen Plasma Transition Temperature by Charge Titration of Electrons in a Partial Neutrino Vacuum

19 November 2025
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Introduction

As explained in the publication of 13 November 2025, the yield of thermonuclear devices can be increased through the use of anionically densified hydrogen rather than liquid hydrogen. There are certain engineering challenges involved in removing the electrons from large quantities of hydrogen. There are several possible approaches, but this publication will address itself to an unconventional method which lends itself to the anionization of bulk quantities of hydrogen.

Abstract

In order for a group of hydrogen atoms to be maintained in their anionic state, they must be isolated from external sources of electromagnetism. EM-blocking metamaterials exist which would support this end, but the question would then become one of how to manipulate the hydrogen without opening the container. Clearly, the only feasible approach would be to begin by adding liquid hydrogen to an EM-insulated container and to seal the container, manipulating the contents magnetically from the exterior.

Separating electrons from their positively charged nuclei is a trivial matter if the material can be rendered as a plasma, however, at ordinary pressures, this would require, for hydrogen, a temperature of ~30,000 C to achieve. Such temperatures would vaporize the EM-blocking container. Modification to atmospheric pressure can change this transition temperature, but as the container must remain sealed and as anionization of comparatively dense masses of hydrogen is the goal, the manipulation of transition temperature via the manipulation of pressure is ruled out as a possibility.

In order to understand how to overcome this challenge, one must understand what is actually happening when a gas makes the transition to the plasma state. The positive electrical charge of a nucleus and the negative electrical charge are usually treated as a constant, although they are not constants. When the temperature of a gas increases, the oscillation of the nucleus approaches the orbital “altitude” of the electrons. This disrupts the orbit of the electrons, causing them not to occupy the orbit of the atoms but to move haphazardly in free space. Because electron orbits are fundamentally enabled by the electroweak force, if the negativity of the electrical charge of the electrons were arbitrarily increased, the transition temperature would increase. If it were decreased, the attraction of the electrons to the nucleus would be lessened. This would have the effect of decreasing the transition temperature.

In the publication of 29 August 2022 (ibid.,) a mechanism called a *Neutrino Vacuum Generator* was described which has as one of its intended purposes a

physics-based solution for cloud seeding. It counter-circulates electrons in a series of circular tracks whilst taking pains to control spin orientation so that the electrons' own magnetism will eliminate the quantum electrical charge in those electrons. This results in an influx of quantum electrical energy in the form of neutrino influx. A neutrino vacuum, amongst other things, can alter the spin orientation of electrons in the surrounding atmosphere in order to cause them to have an East-West orientation with respect to light sources. This causes the discrete magnetism of the Shell 1 electrons of the atmospheric atoms to arrange itself in such a way that light-nucleus resonances are dampened by the discrete magnetism of the atoms, with the Shell 1 electrons' planar magnetic fields acting as shock absorbers for resonance. This results in the light from the Sun being unable to heat the atmosphere, resulting in a sudden drop in temperature and in rainfall.

If we were to collocate one of these NVGs with the specialized hydrogen canister, the net negative electrical charge of the electrons would be titrated. If the field effect were sufficiently intense, it would cause the hydrogen to transition to a plasma at room temperature.

Once this is achieved, a series of solid-state magnets could be used to separate the electron component and the proton component of the plasma and, from there, to densify the proton cluster. The magnetic field would need to be used in order both for proton confinement, prevention of contact with the walls of the canister and for segregating the electrons, which would be magnetically confined to the opposite side of the canister.

This mechanism would allow for large quantities of hydrogen to be anionized and for anionization to be maintained for as long as is needed. The densified hydrogen would, as described in 13 November 2025, act as an ideal photovoltaic, taking the energy from the Gamma emission mechanism of 5 October 2025 and converting it into electrons. Gamma emission from the 5 October mechanism would greatly increase the temperature of the solid-state magnets during the detonation process, causing them to cease to act as magnets and causing the protons to rapidly move apart. The small reserve of electrons which were originally associated with the hydrogen would also expand, moving back toward the protons, feeding the thermonuclear reaction. The Gamma burst would readily destroy the EM-blocking layer and other layers of the canister, entering the canister and hyper-electrifying the cluster of protons. The segregated electrons, comparatively small in number relative to those introduced by the Gamma burst, would act as a primer for the thermonuclear reaction, although they would likely not be sufficient to trigger a large-scale thermonuclear reaction without the Gamma burst.

The protons would, as predicted, become extremely agitated and would begin to undergo fusion. A sufficiently large cluster of densified protons might, under the aforementioned scenario, shed protons in a series of waves, resulting in a more sustained reaction over a period of, perhaps a few seconds which may even include the sought-after fusion-fission-fusion cycle which would act as a further yield-multiplier.

Conclusion

Although testing would be required, thermonuclear devices based upon anionically densified hydrogen rather than liquid hydrogen would have as their benefit both substantially increased yields and the obviation of the need for fission triggers. Compact mechanisms could be used either in isolation or as triggers for larger canisters, whereas collocation with a series of larger canisters the size and quantity of which would be dictated by the intended application.